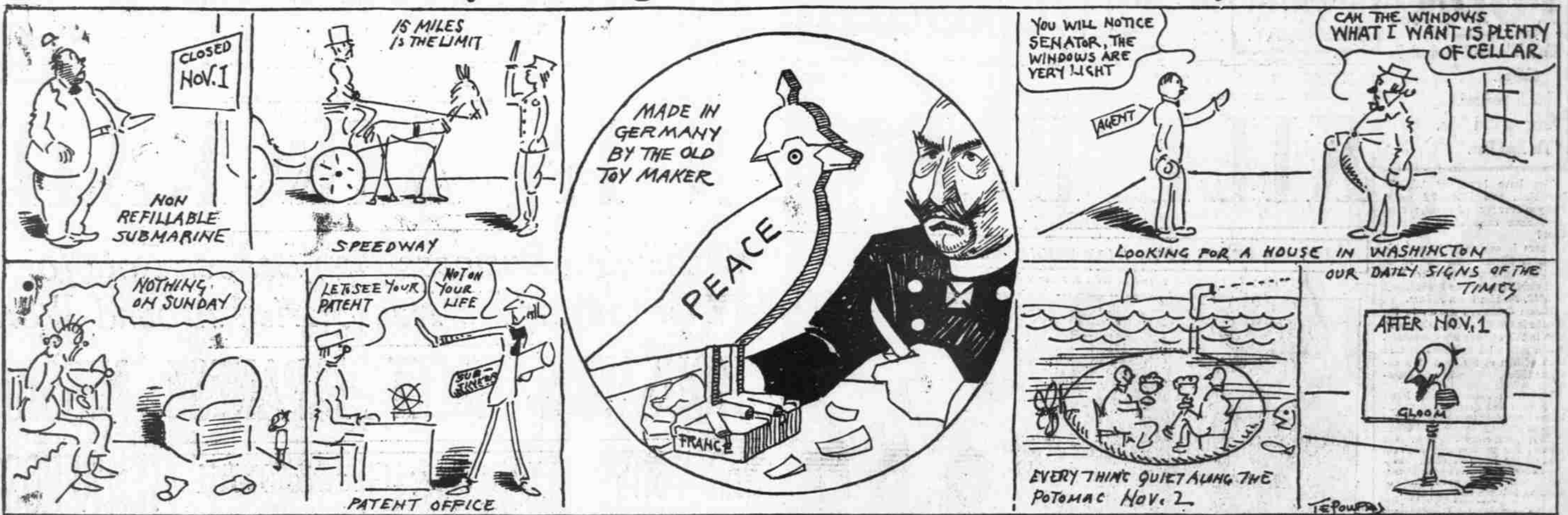


What I Have Learned by Listening

By T. E. POWERS



ALLIES ADVANCE ON LENS; REPEL ENEMY'S THRUSTS

Perishing Present at Verdun Battle

PARIS, Aug. 22.—General Pershing and several of his staff and other officers were present at the new battle of Verdun, where they saw tremendous fighting in the most modern style.

It was the first opportunity the American officers had had to observe the French army in action and to many of them it was their baptism of fire. General Pershing himself had seen the British in battle.

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For the Italians by a sudden fog. The impenetrable curtain shut down during the night, and the rays of Austrian searchlights vainly sought to pierce it. Italian engineers threw bridges across in many places, and over it the attacking forces poured. Other regiments, anxious to get into the fight, swam the stream, overwhelming enemy patrols with their bayonets and grenades.

The main body of the Italian troops massed on the far bank and in a bloody battle drove the Austrians from a triple line of trenches. A steady artillery fire shattered the enemy lines as the victorious troops pushed on.

Counter Attacks Vain.

Last night the Austrians desperately but vainly counter attacked. The barrage fire on both sides lighted the night to daytime brilliance and threw quivering shadows over the rocky lines. Holes in the granite literally mined out to afford protection, were black holes in this radiance of shot and shell, thick around all weird shapes and shadows fought hand to hand. It was a nightmare of sound and strange distorted figures in this unearthly light of the shells.

HAIG'S TROOPS ADVANCE AROUND LENS, REPEL FOE'S COUNTER THRUSTS

LONDON, August 22.—Violent German counter attacks failed to dent the newly advanced British lines around Lens last night, nor did bitter enemy resistance stop continued advances north of the French coal



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You need never hesitate to use Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap in the treatment of severe or simple skin troubles. There is nothing in them to injure the tenderest surface.

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is a doctor's prescription which, for years, has been used by other physicians for eczema and other itching, burning, unsightly skin affections. They prescribe Resinol, knowing that its remarkable soothing, healing action is due to ingredients so gentle and harmless as to be suited even to a baby's delicate skin.

All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. Resinol Soap improves the hair.

American Troops Find Fascination in Poison Gas Lessons

WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 22.—The "little green door" behind which lies the gas chamber to accustom troops to German vapors had an extraordinary fascination for American troops today. A steady stream of olive drab-clad boys passed through the door today, all with masks firmly adjusted and emerged without having a whiff of the stuff, plainly tickled at the unique experience. The entire first contingent is schooled in the gas chamber.

One youngster from New York city, whose comrades had teased him about the deadly effects of the gas, faintly trembled before he underwent the ordeal. Then in true soldier fashion he went through without a quiver.

Field Marshal Haig reported today.

"South and west of Lens our positions were maintained," Haig declared. "Northwest and northeast of Lens additional ground was gained. In the same section a strong German counter attack was repulsed.

"East and northeast of Ypres there was a great mutual artillery activity at night."

Concerted Offensive.

The war's greatest concerted offensive movement went on feverishly today without abatement and with continued gains for the allies.

The French appeared to have made the most rapid strides forward in the most sanguinary fighting. The German horde that once clutched Verdun almost to the point of suffocation was driven still further back. The bloody slopes of Cote d'Or, Regneville, and Samogneux, with intervening fortifications, were all swept clean of the enemy.

Counter attacks last night, made with a desperation born of German war chief's knowledge that the French offensive was only beginning, brought the enemy nothing but heavy losses.

Next in violence of the fighting was the great battle over practically the entire Italian-Austrian front. Rome reported continued success for General Cadorna's drive. Every sort of war machine has been called into action to pulverize the rocky fortifications of the Austrians—monitors shelling from the Gulf of Trieste, huge siege guns, British and French artillery, new and highly developed bombing aeroplanes, and trench mortars. The greatest gains so far attained are in the northern part of the line, above Gorizia.

Canadian Striking.

Field Marshal Haig's Canadian troops once again are striking fiercely around Lens. They gained late yesterday, and last night they beat back powerfully organized counter-attacks. Lens is nearly three-fourths encircled by the British today.

It was marked today that all German counter-attacks have been made with extraordinary violence. Dispatches from all the offensive fronts contain high praise for the tenacity of the German resistance and the strength of their picked troops' counter-thrusts.

Of great interest here today was the word from Petrograd indicating that the Russian troops in the Volhynia and Roumanian theaters of the war were offering rock-bound resistance to further German advances. Several German attacks failed.

DIRIGIBLES ATTACK YORKSHIRE COAST

LONDON, Aug. 22.—For the first time in months, Germany used airships in an attempted raid off the Yorkshire coast of England last night. A statement today issued by Lord French, commander of home defense forces, said the dirigibles had been sighted off the Yorkshire coast and one had attacked points around the mouth of the river Humber, dropping bombs and then making off toward the sea.

"The damage done was slight," the statement said. "One man was injured."

BRITISH RESUME THEIR OFFENSIVE AT LANGEMARCK

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 22.—British troops at 4:45 this morning resumed their drive between Langemarck and Ypres. Violent fighting is still in progress. At the time of cabling no details have been received at headquarters.

Further to the south around Lens, the Bavarians and Prussians fought the Canadians desperately all night and were still violently at it today. The Canadians held tenaciously to the edge of the anthracite metropolis between the city and Theodor. There two violent counter attacks were flung against the maple leafers in rapid succession. They were repulsed. Then the fighting swung backward again, the Canadians succeeded in establishing advanced posts well ahead.

At one time during the night of fighting the maple leafers were in the city of Lens proper. They penetrated to a lonesome home. There a big detachment of Germans suddenly poured up from a concrete cellar transformed into a bombproof. More came up like ants from nearby mine shafts, scurrying exactly as those insects do when their ant hills are shaken. In one dogout the Canadians found a German officer and a private who had been held prisoners there for several days. Neither man had been able to leave through the German lines.

At times during the fighting the Germans had portions of six different divisions fighting the Canadian advance simultaneously. Such a concentration of troops shows clearly the importance which the German high command attaches to Lens. After one counter attack southwest of the city, a hundred German corpses were counted on one tiny patch of ground. The enemy's casualties have been very heavy.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The war office today issued the following report:

"South and west of Lens the new positions captured by us yesterday morning on the outskirts of the town have been maintained, and further progress has been made at certain points. Northwest and north of Lens also, as a result of heavy fighting, German counter attacks were repulsed by our rifle and machine gun fire, or broken up by our artillery."

There was much activity during the night on both sides east and northeast of Ypres."

FRENCH

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The war office today issued the following report:

"The Germans last night violently bombarded our first lines at various points on the Aisne front. They made several strong attacks in the region of Mannejeu Farm, east of Bray-a-Laonnois, south of Novelle, between Allis and the Hurtelise mountains, and on the Calonne plateau. Everywhere our troops maintained their positions entirely. Prisoners were taken."

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) late yesterday we repulsed a violent German counter attack between Hill 204 and Dead Man Hill. Certain enemy detachments, which succeeded in gaining a footing in our new first line trenches were ejected by a brilliant attack, which gave us sixty prisoners. Our reconnoitering parties pushed forward as far as the village of Forges."

"On the right bank of the river the enemy also made several attempts to drive us from the positions which we had captured, especially north of Normont Farm and at Hill 344. Our fire inflicted heavy losses on the Germans and broke up their assaulting waves, which were not able to approach our lines at any point."

"North of Caurettes wood the

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS SUMMARY

The several thrusts in great force now being driven into the German front by the British and French in Flanders and north of Verdun, and by the Italians into the Austrian front from the Julian Alps to the Adriatic, maintained their terrific pressure today. In addition to these major offensive operations, the British continued their encircling movement around the city of Lens, and German counter moves near St. Quentin and north of the Aisne were successfully frustrated.

This afternoon's reports record a fresh resumption of the British drive in Flanders, east and northeast of Ypres, from south of Langemarck to Frezenburg, a distance of about three miles; the repulse of the most stubborn counter attacks by the Germans both east and west of the Meuse, on the Verdun front, with heaviest losses to the attackers, and the capture of five villages by the Italians. The total of German prisoners captured by the French on the Verdun front has reached 6,700.

The latest gains of the French north of Verdun extended the salient east and west of the Meuse directly north of the ground taken in the first day of the new battle. The French captured the villages of Regneville and Samogneux, the former west and the latter east of the river, as well as a whole system of German fortifications connecting Samogneux with the defenses of Hill 344. West of Regneville, the French took the Cote de l'Oie, a ridge including Hill 265.

Through these new acquisitions, the French now possess the high ground east and west of the Meuse that immediately commands, on the west, the village of Forges and the Forges Wood beyond it and, on the east, the village of Brabant-sur-Meuse and the village of Haumont and the Haumont Wood and Hill 335 beyond it. Farther to the east, the village of Beaumont, the Caurettes Wood and the Chaumes Wood are under French artillery fire.

The Italian offensive along the Isonzo and on the Carso plateau faces the most difficult terrain on any of the battle fronts. The terrific artillery fire that has been maintained uninterruptedly for more than three days has reduced some of these Austrian defenses, and at several points the Austrian line is reported to have yielded, if not broken. Nevertheless the Italians are confronted with a stupendous task in overcoming the serried defenses between them and Trieste.

On the Carso, the Austrian line gave way between the towns of Selo and Versio, west of the formidable Starilokva position. This position must also be reduced before the Italians can proceed further through the breach. The Starilokva position consists of the most intricate steel and concrete fortifications, crowning the crests of a ridge some 750 feet high. It is to the northward of the famous Hermada position, centering on Monte Hermada, nearly 1,000 feet high. The latter is deemed the chief bulwark of Trieste, for beyond it the slope of the Carso is downward.

Along the Isonzo river, the Italians thus far report no specific gains of Austrian positions. The heights are declivitous almost to the river bank, and the Italians have crossed the stream and mounted some of these. They are also generally 1,000 feet high or more. The Italians, in their drive forward, have captured more than 10,000 prisoners.

In the east, the Germans today launched a new offensive against the Russians on the extreme northern end of this battle front, southeast of Riga, between the Tirul marsh and the River Aa. According to the admission of the official report from Petrograd, the Russians retired about two miles north of the Aa. The Germans are apparently aiming at Riga.

attacks, accompanied by the use of flaming liquids, were not any more successful for the enemy, and added to his losses. The number of unwounded prisoners we have taken since August 20 has now reached 4,116. Of these 114 are officers. This does not include the prisoners captured yesterday in shelters, or 600 wounded prisoners who are in our hospitals.

"According to information now at hand important booty has been captured, especially in the three tunnels in Dead Man Hill, where we found dressing stations and complete electrical plants. At this point we took prisoner an entire regimental staff and an officer of engineers."

"There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

GERMAN

BERLIN (via London), Aug. 22.—French troops gained a footing on the southeastern portion of Avocourt wood, on the east bank of the Meuse, near Verdun, today official report asserted. Around Samogneux, in the same sector, they forced themselves into part of the city.

Otherwise, the report added, the dense masses thrown forward in heavy.

ITALIAN

ROME, Aug. 22.—Prisoners in General Cadorna's offensive reached a total of more than 12,000 men and 311 officers this afternoon. The war office announced that

PRESIDENT MAKES WAR VISITS TO OFFICES OF AIDS

(Continued from Page One.)

as he still kept the receiver to his ear without turning. The individual at the door passed. The young man at the telephone finally twisted around. "Is this—Is this the President?" he stammered, and the telephone, receiver and all, went clattering to the floor as though a high voltage had suddenly been sent through the wires.

The President went to find Herbert Hoover. He climbed five stories of the Hotel Gordon, wound his way through a maze of corridors, and finally discovered that Mr. Hoover was at another department. But the food administrator came back in a few minutes in response to a hurry call.

Mr. Wilson drops in early and late. He found the Secretary of War at his desk at 7 o'clock on Saturday night, and remained there nearly a half hour. He visited at nearly 9 o'clock one afternoon recently the Federal Trade Commission, and talked about the cost of coal production. The commission had moved all its furniture to another building. There were just enough chairs left to give the President a seat with the commission.

The President calls often at the Department of Justice, and too, at the State, War, and Navy building. He hasn't called on Secretary Lansing yet.

Some of the Cabinet secretaries have a way of leaving their offices on Saturday afternoons and also early on week days.

Calls Unexpectedly.

Mr. Wilson serves no notice in advance, nor does he say anything if he finds his subordinates not at their desks. But an important boss is about, employees usually find it a good thing to be around. That's the effect of Mr. Wilson's latest innovation. He's going to keep it up because he hasn't it going to be a time-saving device.

When a Cabinet officer or member of the numerous commissions now working on the war program is called to the White House, he can't bring an office full of papers. He can't call on subordinates for information then and there. Whereas, if Mr. Wilson goes to the War Department, he can get the members of the commission frequently sent out to their clerks in adjacent rooms for papers and documents. The President found when he began visiting the Capitol that he could save the Senators much time by seeing them in his room behind the Senate chamber than by summoning them to the White House, which involved a loss of time from the proceedings.

Similarly Mr. Wilson is now finding it worth his while to visit the executive departments. But he probably will save himself much time by telephoning in advance, because inter-departmental conferences take the Cabinet officers away from their desks a good deal these days.

To Washington, however, the President's way of surprising his subordinates in task, before the war, is a novelty. No other President did it. Which is probably one of the reasons why Mr. Wilson does it. But precedent and custom are being broken right and left nowadays to wage effective warfare. And Mr. Wilson has long ceased to stand on ceremony.

RUSSIA WILL EXILE ENEMIES OF LIBERTY

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22.—Persons whose activity jeopardizes the liberty of the state and its internal liberty may now be arrested by the ministries of war and interior, according to authority conferred by the provisional government.

The ministries have the right to exile these offenders and to arrest them in case they return to Russia.

Guardsmen to Get Millions Increase in Longevity Pay

The Secretary of War has received from the Comptroller of the Treasury a decision that will give to National Guardsmen all over the country from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 more money each year than they had expected.

The decision of the Comptroller briefly, is that men of the National Guard are entitled to longevity pay the same as the regular army.

An officer of the District National Guard who has been twenty years in the service of the guard will receive 40 per cent more pay each month.

The enlisted men of the guard will get the same continuous-service increase as the regular army men.

EX-SOLDIERS CALLED TO SERVE GEORGETOWN Campaign Begun to Boost Colonel Drew Garrison.

A campaign to enlist every eligible resident of Georgetown in the Col. William O. Drew Garrison, an organization with purposes similar to the Home Defense League, will be started by members of the organization.

Only those men who have had actual military service in the regulars will be enlisted. The organization was formed about three months ago and named in honor of Colonel Drew, who, during the Spanish-American war, was commanding the Second Regiment of District volunteers.

At a meeting last night, Secretary McAdoo's insurance plan for enlisted men was endorsed and resolutions congratulating Major Newman on his appointing were adopted.

The following officers were elected: President, William A. Hickey; secretary, Hugh S. McDermott, and treasurer, Jeremiah Sullivan.

FORT McHENRY HOSPITAL FOR TWO CAMPS SICK

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—One of the largest base hospitals in the United States for the American army is to be located at Fort McHenry, according to plans of the War Department. Until wounded soldiers are brought back from France the hospital will be used to care for those becoming ill at Camp Meade and the Petersburg, Va., camp.

TWO U. S. FLIERS KILLED AT FRONT; THIRD CAPTURED

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Death of O. H. Chadwick, of Lowell, Mass., and Aviator Biddle, also an American, in recent fighting on the west front, was confirmed in front dispatches today. Corporal Harold Willis, of Boston, a member of the Lafayette squadron, was announced as a prisoner of war of the Germans.

From an official front source this afternoon it was learned that Chadwick was shot down from a considerable height. A nearby French observation balloon saw the wreckage of his plane plunge to the earth. Biddle was killed August 18. Details are lacking.

Willis was forced, presumably by disablement of his plane, to descend within the German lines, and was promptly seized as a prisoner.

RED CROSS INSIGNIA KEEPS EX-CZAR SAFE

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22.—The two military trains which bore the former Czar and his family to Tobolsk, his Siberian place of exile, were heavily guarded with machine guns mounted on front and rear cars, according to details just reaching here.

The trains did not stop at any of the regular stations along the route, but halted from time to time in the open country to give the Czar and his family a chance to exercise.

The deposed Czar occupied a car bearing the inscription "American Red Cross Mission." His wife and children occupied two sleeping cars.

CANADIANS DEFEAT TWICE THEIR NUMBER

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 22.—Two Canadian divisions totally defeated four German divisions in the fighting at Hill 70, near Lens, on August 18, according to a message of congratulation sent Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, commanding the Canadian forces, by Field Marshal Haig.

"The German losses are reliably estimated at more than double those suffered by the Canadian troops," says the message. "The skill, bravery, and determination shown in the attack and in maintaining the positions won against repeated heavy counter attacks were in all respects admirable."

Lemon Juice Clears Skin

Make a beauty cream cheaply to soften and whiten the complexion. Massage the face, neck, arms and hands. Read directions!

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove tan, freckles, sallowness and complexion blemishes; to bleach the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty! But lemon juice alone is acid, and therefore irritating, and should be mixed with Orchard White this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of Orchard White, then shake well and you have a whole quarter pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms, and hands it should help to bleach, clear, and beautify the skin.

Any druggist or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White at very little cost and the grocer the lemons. Make it and try it.

Genuine Orchard White bears the name, Edward Wesley Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.